## NECKWEAR

Scarfs, Four-in-hands, Bows and Mufflers.

Mufflers in great variety - in Cashmere, Silk, Satin and Brocade. Ask to see the "Coaching Club."

It is worth your while to remember that we give an elegant Nickelplated Safe, weighing 81 pounds, with each Suit or Overcoat sold at \$15 or upwards. This Safe has a Yale lock and four velvet-lined drawers. It makes a beautiful jewel casket or repository for valuables or keepsakes.

# ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

TANKAKEE EH, WHAT'S THAT? WHAT HAS THE KAN-

KAKES TO OFFER! The shortest, quie cost and best routes to the Pacific coast. By this line you can leave Indianapolis 7:10 s. m. any Tuesday and connect direct at Council Bluffs, Ia., with the Golden Gate special and arrive at San Francisco at 9:45 p. m. Friday, and your watches, if standard time at Indianapolis, will mark 7:45 when you cross the Oskland ferry; or you have made the journey to the Golden Gate, 2.474 miles, in three days, twelve hours and thirty-five minutes. Besides this fast route we have routes via Kansas City and Denver, or via Albequerque, New Mexico, to Los An-geles, etc., or Denver, Salt Lake, etc. Over our famous winter route, via New Orleans.

you can go any of these and return any different routs. We offer Pullman sleepers. Tourist sleepers at a low rate, or free family sleepers. Don't fail to see us for Pacific coast tickets. OUR FLORIDA ROUTES

Are now open and we are making quickest time and fewest changes to the Land of Flowers.
Our route to Washington, D. C., is hours shorter and runs through more interesting scenery than any other. In fact, when you take a journey, you cannot go amise if you take the Kankakee. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

HARRISON AND THE PATRONAGE.

He Must in Many Cases Look to Others and Act Upon Their Recommendations. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The statement that General Harrison will make his appointments, as far as practicable, upon the recommendations of the Republican Senators and Representatives, is probably corroot. That will be the wise and safe course for him to pursue. It is not necessary, and it is not desirable, that he should thus surrender the entire control of the patronage. The responsi-bility must rest mainly upon him in any event, and it is both his right and his duty to exereise his own judgment as to all important offices, and to proceed carefully in every case which he has time and opportunity to consider. But there are thousands of appointments to which he cannot possibly give personal attention without neglecting matters of much more concern; and he may properly leave all such selections to the Senators and Representatives. In the nature of things, he must look to somebody for information regarding the fitness of candidates with whom he is not acquainted: and his best advisers, as a rule. will be the men whom the people have chosen to take care of their interests in Congress. All former Presidents have found this plan to be the most convenient and practical one. It has its drawbacks, to be sure; but no substitute of a more satisfactory character has yet been discov

There is not much danger that a Senator Representative will deliberately recommend a man whom he knows to be disreputable or incapable. It is to his personal interest to have the offices in his State or district filled by honest and competent men. He understands very well that his constituents will hold him to account for all mistakes in that connection. If he secures the appointment of a bad man, his hold upon the respect and confidence of those to whom he looks for re-election must be weakened accordingly; and thus the fear of defeat is always present to teach him prudence. It does not always happen that such a consideration is sufficient to prevent improper recommendations, but the exceptions are rare. The great majority of Senators and Re presentatives can be trusted to make creditable selections and not to abuse the privileges accorded to them by the President. They will give preference to their friends, naturally enough; but, at the same time, they will not let the obligations of friendship blind them to the fact that they can not afford to cause the appointment of a man whose record is crooked or whose claims are doubtful. General Harrison has been a Senator himself, and as thoroughly acquainted with the distribution of patronage, He will not avoid any of the legitimate responsibilities of his position, the people may be sure, and it is equally certain, on the other hand, that he will seek the advice and respect the wishes of representative Republicans as far as he can do so with official propriety.

Our Churlish Governor.

Illinois State Journal. The meeting in the Indiana capital of the men thosen to administer the government for the next four years was an event in which it is reasonable to suppose that every citizen of Indianapolis, if not of the whole State, would take a just and honorable pride. Yet, instead of complying with a request for the use of a portion of the State Capitol, in which every citizen has an equal interest with himself, for the purpose of snabling the people to meet and greet their shosen rulers, the boorish partisan official not only does not deign a reply, but absents himself from the city, presumably because he does not wish to face the committee making the request. For the sake of official decency it is to be hoped there are no more Governor Grays in office in the United States.

A Postmaster's Dicker.

Maysville (E.v.) Special. Details of a remarkable dicker between a federal officeholder and a railroad man came to light here this morning. According to the story, Postmaster A. C. Bespess and Mr. Robert Ficklin, agent of the Maysville & Big Sandy and the Kentucky Central railroad companies, have made arrangements to trade places. The postmaster will turn his office over to the railroad man, lock, stock and barrel, and the railroad man will transfer his job to the postmaster. The postmaster will then send in his resignation and recommend Ficking as his successor, using his offuence, through Senator Beck, to have Fick-

The hitch at present seems to be Senator Beek's illness. Ficklin thinks that if he can get in now, being a Republican, he will hold on for the next four years.

A Christmas Fancy.

Philadelphia Times.
Although fancy Christmas cards have had their day, a variation of the idea which will be in vogue among fushionable people this year consists of having pretty cards of their own engraved, containing some appropriate sentiment, and sending them out the day before Christmas to their friends.

MANY sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could have been stopped in time by a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Rain, followed by fair, colder

# MERRY-MAKING

Who are the best men to send to war? Lawyers, because their charges are so great no one can stand them.

Then, if plumbers were to meet them on the other side-what a charge would be there, my countrymen!

That is the reason THE WHEN STORE is neither like the lawyer nor the plumber; because its charges are small. For that reason the lawyer and the plumber both like THE WHEN, and number themselves among its customers.

They are looking at Christmas goods largely, and saving money by making their selections

In that respect they are like the crowds which these days fill

## WHEN

CHRISTMAS SILK HATS, Christmas Silk Umbrellas, Christmas Seal Skin Gloves, Christmas Fur Robes, Christmas Furs of every de-

### BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington Street.

WHISKY AND MURDER.

A Drunken Indian Kills Three Persons and Then Terminates His Own Existence.

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, Mont., Dec. 16 .- A terrible tragedy, resulting in the death of four persons and the fatal wounding of another, occurred at Fort Peck Indian agency, yesterday. For upward of a week Prettyboy, one of the Yankton Sioux tribe, has been loaded with liquor. Agent Cowan attempted to discover Prettyboy's source of supply, but in vain. Yesterday, Prettyboy made a murderous attack upon his squaw. Seizing a stick of fire-wood, be dealt the helpless creature a blow on the head which cut a deep gash in the scalp and fractured the skull. Not satisfied with this, the bloodthirsty Sioux, crazed by the liquor, jumped upon the prostrate body of the squaw and, taking a knife out of his belt, made preparations to scalp her. By this time a crowd of nearly one hundred Indians had gathered around the comple. In the crowd were a number of Indian police, who rushed upon Prettyboy and dragged bim from the body of the squaw. This so enraged Prettyboy that, shaking off his captors, he ran to his tepee and secured a Winchester rifle, with which be opened fire on the police, instantly killing wo of them and fatally wounding a third. He then proceeded to where his squaw was lying, and, placing the muzzle of the rifle between her lips, fired four shots, literally blowing the woman's head to pieces. This done, the Indian attempted to effect his escape, firing repeatedly at the Indians who were in pursuit of him. Finding escape impossible, he halted on the crest of a hill about a mile from the agency, and after severing the arteries in his wrist with his hunting knife, shot himself through the heart, death being instantaneous.

The Oplum Smuggling Conspiracy. Sr. PAUL, Dec. 16 .- There is every reason to believe that the smuggling conspiracy which the United States officials here discovered by the information of one of the band arrested at Denver, and the subsequent seizure of 800 pounds of opium at St. Vincent, is more farreaching and of vastly greater proportions than was at first supposed. It is certain that the operations of the smugglers were not confined to opium, but that large quantities of silk and other costly fabrics from China have been landed in British Columbia, and brought to various points on the Canadian Pacific railroad consigned to the smugglers. It is known that government officers here have recently seized several small lots of silks that were intended to be disposed of to St. Paul and Minneapolis merchants. Just what these seizures amount to can only be conjectured, the officials refusing to say anything whatever. They are preserving the utmost secrecy in the hope of catching some of the smugglers. Marshal Campbell said, yesterday: "The case is so far-reaching, and may include so many persons, that it cannot be given out until we have arrested the offenders. The ends of justice would be defeated by any other course." No arrests have yet been made.

Death of the Tallest Girl. New York, Dec. 15 .- Miss Annie Langley, who is said to have been the tallest girl the city, if not in the country, died at the home of her mother, 942 Third avenue, last evening. She was born near Richmond, Va., and was in her eighteenth year. She was colored, and one of her ancestors is said to have been an Indian chief. When Barnum's circus was here a year ago she was there with a cousin, Lulu Watkins, about as tall as herself, and attracted the attention of the great showman. He offered her inducements to join his show, but she refused to go on exhibition. She had other offers to appear in public, but declined them. Dr. Gillett, her attending physician, who measured her height, says that she was seven feet two inches. She died of consumption. A coffin had to be specially ordered for the body.

The Proposed New Bridge at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Dec. 16. - After numerous conferences and many difficulties which have been overcome, it is announced that the Merchants'bridge project is a success, and that the entire sum considered necessary to carry the project out \$1,500,000, has been pledged, and that work on the bridge will be commenced early in the spring. The scheme is to construct a railroad and wagon-way bridge across the Mississippi river at some point north of the present bridge, and within easy access to the center of the city and the termini of the railroads centering here. The project is in the hands of prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis, who will be assisted, if necessary, by Eastern capitalists.

Stickney's Big Scheme. Sr. PAUL, Dec. 16 .- It is published here that President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad, is striving to purchase and unify the entire traffic interests of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and consolidate the St. Paul & Duluth, Duluth & Iron Range and the Kansas City railroads with the river levees in one grand system. It is his object to control the two great factors in the freight busipess-the iron ore and coal shipments. The plan is to bring iron ore to St. Paul from the Lake Superior mines by rail and then send it to Pittsburg by boat. On the return trip coal will be brought from the Pennsylvania mines, and St. Paul will become the distributing point for the entire Northwest.

An Aged Athlete's Challenge. Mason City, Iowa, Dec. 16 .- A. C. Owen, aged seventy-nine, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, is out with a challenge to any man of seventy-nine in the United States to run him a forty or eighty rod race, and at the end of the race to jump and strike his heels together three times. He will wager from \$500

to \$10,000 on the result.

Destructive Storms. Paris, Dec. 16 .- Terrible storms have been raging for three days in the department of Pyrenees-Orientales, flooding villages and caus-ing wreeks and much loss of life.

#### THE EXPLORERS IN CHAINS

That Is Reported to Be the Condition of Henry M. Stanley and Emin Bey.

The Officers and Troops of the Latter Deliyered the Travelers to Osman Saleh, Who Is in Command of a Steamer Expedition.

More Indecisive Fighting Between the Suakim Garrison and the Arabs.

The Excitement in France Over the Collapse of the De Lesseps Panama Canal Scheme -African Conspirators Put to Death.



HENRY M. STANLEY, Founder of the Congo Free State, Now a Prisoner Central Africa.

EMIN AND STANLEY.

Additional Information Concerning Their Capture by the Arabs.

SUAKIM, Dec. 16 .- The Khalif's letter to Os man Digna stated that a steamer expedition to the equator, commanded by Osman Saleh, on arriving at Lado, had Emin Pasha and a white traveler delivered to them in chains by Emin's officers and troops. Osman Saleh, in his letter to the Khalif, stated that he reached Lade on Oct. 11, and that the Khedive had sent white traveler named Stanley with a letter telling Emin to go with Stanley, and offering the remainder of the force the option of going to Cairo or remaining. They refused to enter the Turkish service, and gladly received Osman Saleh. Osman Saleh found a large quantity of feathers and ivory. He heard that another traveler had visited Emin, but had gone, and he was searching for him.

A reconnoisance was made on the left and rear of the rebel position to-day. The party was headed by General Grenfel, and advanced under a heavy fire from the forts. The Arabs opened fire, but did no damage. Firing continues on both sides, and the Arabs' earthworks have been damaged.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.-The Freisinnige Zeitung and other newspapers argue that if the Osman Digna reports are true, the Wissman expedition will be useless. Some journals argue that it would take at least four months to cover the distance which the reports must travel from Lado, and that, therefore, they must be false. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- A dispatch from Suakim to the Times says: "The natives do not believe that the equatorial provinces have submitted to the Mahdi. If they had, the natives say, proc-lamations to the people of Emin's territory and other official acts of the Mahdi would have been made public and the surrender of Suakim would have been demanded. A coast-guard steamer which has just arrived from the south heard

The Reported Capture Not Credited. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

nothing of the alleged capture of Emin."

London, Dec. 16. - The quite general assumption that Henry M. Stanley is a prisoner in the bands of Khalifa Abdullah, the false prophet of the Soudan, has not extended to the officials of the British Imperial East African Company. These gentlemen, including Sir Francis De Winton and William Mackinnon, express unqualified belief in the explorer's safety and ultimate return civilization, and, quite reasonably, base their belief upon the contention that the proofs of his capture furnished by Osman Digna are insufficient, illogical and contradictory. The Uganda missionaries, although ample time has elapsed for their doing so, make no mention of the Mahdi's alleged victory, and the British imperial officials are therefore constrained to believe that no battle between the Mahdi's forces and those of Stanley or Emin, or both, has taken place. Osman Digna palpably lies when he pretends that he does not know the name of the white traveler he speaks of, and the placing of the cartridges in evidence is merely effective as weakening his assumption that the unknown white man is Stanley. The last consignment of rifles sent to Stanley consisted wholly of weapons of the Remington pattern. which the Snider cartridges could not be made

The Work of the Two Explorers. New York Tribune. Emin is an Austrian by birth. He was educated as a physician, and was one of Midhat's advisers at Constantinople. When the Prime Minister was dismissed on the eve of the outbreak of the last Russian-Turkish war. Emin took refuge in Asia. By a pilgrimage he reached Suakim and made his way to Khartoum with a caravan. Reduced to very low circumstances he was introduced to General Gordon, who gave him a billet as storekeeper, and afterward appointed him doctor. It was in that capacity he was found at Lado by a traveler in the equatorial provinces in August, 1877. He afterward became surgeon-in-chief on General Gordon's staff. Emin's time was fully engrossed during the four years he occupied the post, for not only was he accumulating great scientific collections and writing elaborate "papers" for societies, but he was repeatedly sent on diplomatic missions to Uganda and Unyoro. He is an expert linguist, Turkish, Arabic, German, French, Italian and English being familiar languages to him, as well as many of the African dialects.

When General Gondon went to Khartoum as Governor-general of the Soudan, he sent Emin to rule over the equatorial provinces. There he has remained to this day. During the first three years of his term he drove out the slavetraders from a populous region. He converted a deficiency of revenues into a surplus. He conducted the government on the lines marked out by General Gordon, and was equally modest, disinterested and conscientions. When the Mahdi's rebellion broke out, a Governor-general of another stamp was at Khartoum. Emin's warning from the remote South passed unheeded. Hicks's army, recruited from Arabi's demoralized regiments, was massacred; the Egyptian garrisons throughout the Soudan were abaudoned to their fate; atrocious campaigns of unnecessary bloodshed were fought on the seaboard, and General Gordon was sent to Khartoum to perish miserably while waiting for a relief expedition that crawled by slow stages up the Nile, and was too late to be of practical service. During all these years of stupid misgovernment and wasted blood Emin remained at his post. When wasted blood Emin remained at his post. When the death of General Gordon and the retreat of Lord Wolseley's army wiped out the last vestige | made."

In the death of General Gordon and the retreat of Lord Wolseley's army wiped out the last vestige | wept. Everybody present was allowed to shake | St. Paul., Dec. 16.—W. S. Jones, of Aurora, Ill., was assaulted and fatally slugged in a saloon here to-day. Dick Moore and Bob Callabara was allowed to shake | han have been arrested.

of Egyptian rule in the regions of the upper Nile, the equatorial provinces were cut off, neglected and forgotten. Emin has been dependent upon his own resources in a region encompassed with hostile tribes. If he had chosen to leave beind thousands of helpless women and children, and to abandon the people of the provinces to the mercies of barbarous slave-traders, he could easily have cut his way out to the Congo, or to the Zanzibar coast with the best of his troops. He has not made the Egyptian government's desertion of him a pretext for his own desertion of them.

No continuous parrative of Emin's hardships

No continuous narrative of Emin's hardships and adventures in the equatorial provinces has been received in any quarter. It is known that he had about 4,000 troops at the outset; that he organized auxiliary forces of native soldiers; that he was constantly engaged in warfare with surrounding tribes; that he garrisoned a dozen river stations lying long distances apart; that his ammunition has run low, and that he has lacked the money needed for paying his small army; and that in the face of manifold difficulties and dangers he has maintained his position. army; and that in the face of manifold difficulties and dangers he has maintained his position, governed the country well, and taught the natives how to raise cotton, rice, indigo and coffee, and also how to weave cloth and to make shoes, candles, scap and many articles of commerce. He vaccinated the natives by the thousand in order to stamp out small-pox; he opened the first hospital known in that quarter; he established a regular post-route, with forty offices; he made important geographical discoveries in the basin of the Albert lake, and in many ways demonstrated bis capacity for governing barbarous races by the methods and standards of European civilization. The last European who visited him before tion. The last European who visited him before Stanley's arrival was Dr. Junker, the German Stanley's arrival was Dr. Junker, the German traveler, who parted from him at Wadelai, on Jan. 1, 1886. Since that day communications with him have been irregular and infrequent. Letters written by him in October, 1886, described his geographical discoveries on the shores of Albert lake. He received tidings of Stanley's expedition in 1887, and in November of that year went to the lake in the hope of meeting his deliverer there. The last advices from him were dated Dec. 2, 1887, at which date he had not been joined by Stanley.

Henry M. Stanley's first laurels in Africa were won as the successful leader of an expedition organized for the rescue of Mr. Livingstone. His next work was his famous journey of discovery

next work was his famous journey of discovery | forcements. across the Dark Continent; and this was completed by a three years' residence in the valley of the majestic river which he had explored, and the founding of the Congo Free State with its circuit of commercial stations for nearly 2,000 miles from the coast. His last exploit, like the first in which he was engaged, was a relief expedition. In December, 1880, while he was delivering a course of lectures in America he was summoned to London to conduct an expedition to the shores of Albert lake. He returned to England at once and immediately made arrangements for consulting in Egypt Dr. Junker, Dr. Schweinfurth and Joseph Thomson, experienced African travelers, respecting the best route to the equatorial provinces, where Emin had been beleagured for years. They did not approve of his choice of the Congo route, but advocated a line of march from the Red sea or from Zanzibar. He per-

sisted in carrying out his own plans. Upon arriving at Zanzibar Mr. Stanley found that his agents had already recruited a force of 600 men for the expedition, and that Tippu-Tib, who had escorted his caravan in 1877, when the first descent of the Congo was made, was waiting for him. Tippu-Tib was the Zobehr of the upper Congo, commanding two of the best roads from the river to Wadelai. He agreed to supply 600 carriers at \$30 a man; and as Emin was reported by Dr. Junker to have seventy-five tons of ivory, the expenses of the expedition might be largely defrayed by the return of the Zanzibaris to the Congo with their precious loads. Tippu-Tib was also offered the position of Governor at Stanley Falls at a regular salary. He consented to accompany Mr. Stanley on these terms. The steamer set out on Feb. 25 for the mouth of the Congo with about seven hundred men of the expedition, reaching its destination in four weeks. He was then 1,266 miles from Aruwimi, whence he was to march 400 miles through an unknown country to Emin's capital. It was as late as April 26 before he could leave Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, and it was not until the first week in June that the explorer himself was at Aruwimi, much delay having been caused by defective means of transportation and a scarcity of food supplies in the Congo valley. Tippu-Tib was installed as Governor of the ruined station at Stanley Falls, with instructions to rebuild the store-houses, to open negotiations with the tribes, and to provide convoys of provisions for the relief expedition. A rear guard was left at Yambouga, and the main expedition passed on to the limit of navigation, whence the overland march was taken up. Stanley had 400 men under him. The last advices sent by him to the camp at Yambouga were dated July 2, 1887. Stanley had expected to reach Emin as early as October, 1887. What were the obstacles to

his progress and when he succeeded in joining Emin cannot be known until direct communications are received from him. Meanwhile, there have been many contradictory rumors respecting his fate and progress. From the Congo most discouraging reports were brought into camp by deserters, and a relief expedition was organized by Major Barttelot. The murder of the leader and the subsequent death of Mr. Jamieson, together with Tippu-Tib's fruitless efforts to forward provisions and reinforcements, deprived Stanley of all hope of rescue from that quarter. From the east coast of Africa the most definite tidings were reported under the date of Nov. 2, from Zanzibar. Some Arab traders were said to have met Stanley's rear-guard at the end of November of the previous year, on the way to Albert lake. The expedition was said to have suffered greatly on the march through a thick forest, where it was impossible to advance more than a mile and a quarter daily. Forty were drowned in crossing a great river flowing from east to west. Stapley was obliged to fight some tribes that refused to supply him with provisions. The expedition had often halted in the expectation of receiving re inforcements from the Congo. The Arabs esti mated the total strength of the expedition, after all losses, at 250 men. These reports had been preceded by a series of dispatches announcing the appearance in the Bahr-el-Gazal region of a mysterious white pasha, with a force of Niam-Niams behind him, and were followed by rumore that Stanley had retreated from Emin's province to Darfur and was returning to the west coast by the east branch of the Niger. Equally contradictory have been the dispatches relating to the Mahdi. A messenger who left Khartoum on May 25 reported, upon his arrival at Cairo in July, that the Mahdi

had been preparing for three months to reconquer the equatorial provinces. His expedition was to consist of 4,000 men, who were to take passage on four of Gordon's steamboats. Recently he has been reported as marching across the desert to Darfur and conquering the adjacent province of Wadai. Now there comes a new account of victories in the equatorial provinces, where Emin and Stanley are reported to have been betrayed by their followers at Lado and surrendered as prisoners.

## THE DE LESSEPS FAILURE.

His Resignation Removes the Last Hope the Confiding Subscribers.

Paris Special to the New York World. Not since the explosion of the famous Southsea bubble in England can anything be compared with the excitement over the Panama-canal fiasco. this week. There have been scenes of terror and turmoil all week at the offices of the company, hardly to be witnessed outside of France It was a drama for history, and a painter will one day find a motive in it for a picture to mir-

ror the manners of our time. The crisis came earlier than was expected Not till De Lesseps's resignation was announced did the people who trusted their savings to him lose faith in him. In the exciting hours preceding his fall he has shown the same pluck, the same wonderful vitality, the same power of exciting enthusiasm in others as has formerly marked his memorable career. He has successively asked for 658,000,000 france, for 600,000,000, for 560,000,000, and for 600,000,000, and at each demand has promised the completion of the work; but this new subscription was more than the public faith in the enterprise could bear, and the grand old man of France has gone

His friends charge his defeat to the opposition of the press to the lottery scheme and hostility to the canal in America. But even De Lesseps's friends cannot find an excuse for his telling the throng of miserable speculators on Wednesday night that the money was raised and the scheme safe, when he knew the conexcited women weeping over their misfortune, ladies worried about their small savings, shopkeepers threatened with ruin-all waiting De Lessepa's words. He climbed on to a table and said: "My friends, the subscription is safe. Our adversaries are confounded. We have no need of the help of financiers. You have saved yourself by your own exertions. The canal is

hands with him. Women in tears tried to kiss his garments. The next day the investors came his garments. The next day the investors came to him with more of their savings and their children's savings. They relied implicitly on De Lesseps's words. Within a few hours they realized that they were leaning on a broken reed, and that only in the event of government aid lay the slightest chance for the completion of the canal. The struggle between hope and acxiety culminated in scenes of the wildest distraction when De Lesseps resigned.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The Boulangist Conserva-tive journals violently denounce the rejection of the Panama canal bill. Camille Dreyfus writes; "The Deputies' abandonment of 850,000 Panama canal shareholders is a crime for which the policy of defamation pursued for the past eighteen months is responsible. For fear of suspicion the Deputies permitted citizens to be ruined when they did not need to risk a sou to save them."

When M. DeLesseps heard of the rejection of the Panama canal pill, his face blanched and his hands became icy cold. He soon recovered his usual calmness, however, and spoke sadly of the wreck, and of the fearful disaster to himself Most of the Paris papers consider the rejection of the Panama canal bill a mistake. Some describe the vote in the Chamber of Deputies as pusillanimous, while others declare that it will prove fatal to the republic.

Conspirators Put to Death. London, Dec. 16.-Advices from South Africa say that the King of Swazitland recently caused the massacre of his premier and six chiefs and the people who were supposed to be concerned in a plot to dethrone him in favor of

The North German Gazette says that all German embassies and consulates possessing copies of the cryptograph lost after Emperor Freder ick's death have burned them by order of the government.

TRAIN ROBBERY AND MURDER.

An Illinois Central Express Messenger Robbed and One Passenger Shot and Killed.

GRENADA, Miss., Dec. 16.-Last night passenger train No. 2 on the Illinois Central road was robbed one mile north of Duck Hill. At 10:15, when the train pulled out of Duck Hill, two men boarded the engine and commanded the engineer, A. J. Law, to pull out fast and not stop until told. The engineer and fireman, George T. Evans, both being covered with revolvers, obeyed the command, and, when one mile north of Duck Hill, the train was stopped, and the engineer and fireman were ordered to dismount. This they promptly did. They were then marched to the express car. One of the robbers knocked on the door, which was opened by the messenger. After firing three shots, the man entered and took \$3,000-all there was in the car-from messenger Hill. The ing of the pistol and the stopping of the train attracted the attention of conductor P. B. Wilkinson, who rushed out and was immediately fired upon. He returned to the train. Mr. Charles Hughes, of Jackson, Tenn., then ran out with a Winchester rifle. As he stepped on the ground from the smoking car he was fired upon. One shot struck him in the left arm. Another went through his stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. The death of the young man was very sad, as he was the only support of his widowed mother. He came to Lexington, Miss., yesterday to meet his sister's family and a younger brother, all of whom were on the train, and were much distressed by his untimely death. The robbery was done in the regular highway style. Nine shots were fired by conductor Wilkinson and Traveling Passenger Agent Roban, three by Hughes and four or five by the robbers. During the robbery great uneasiness was felt by the passengers, who feared for the safety of their valuables and lives. The following description of the robbers is furnished by

engineer A. J. Law: "Both were white men. One was tall and slender and the other was of ordinary size. Both were poorly dressed and showed themselves to be hard characters. The tall one wore sandy chin whiskers. I don't know whether he had a

mustache or not." Express messenger Hill gives the following description of the robber who entered the ear: "He was a tall man-five feet ten inches high, and wore a white slouch hat. He had no beard his face below his nose. He had a large nickleplated pistol, which looked unusually long. The | ish extradition treaty in open session. bore was very large and the barrel was round. apparently for a cap and ball. The man had dark hair, out very short. It looked as if it had been cut by a country barber. He wore a gray suit of very ordinary cloth." He put the money taken from the messenger in a sack larger than the one used on the express car, but of the same material. Both of the robbers were masked. It is believed that neither of the men were hit by the shots fired at them from the train. The place of the robbery was an open low marsh, about fifty yards from woods. Both robbers ran eastward and into the swamp. A posse is being organized here to join in the chase. Bloodhounds will be used to follow the trail.

Editor Charged with Embezzlement. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 16.-Dr. N. B. Hughes, for many years editor of the Alma News, and one of the prominent newspaper men of the State, was arrested here yesterday, on a charge of embezzling \$5,000. The complainant is Mrs. Rhody Mowrey, and the case grows out of the celebrated Mowrey murder case that occurred at Arkansas City a year ago. Henry Mowrey. a prominent young druggist, and son of the complainant in this case, was found guilty of marder in the first degree and sentenced for life. Mrs. Mowrey represents that in March last Dr. Hughes told her that he had influence with the State officials, and if furnished with money enough he could procure a pardon for her son. He told her it would take \$5,000 to fix the matter with certain officers. She mortgaged her property, and alleges that she paid him over \$5,000 with which to obtain a pardon by a given time. She came to Topeka and brought her son's clothing. Finally, after waiting and investigating, she learned the Doctor had done nothing, and swore out a warrant for his arrest.

Real Estate Activity at Duluth. DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16 .- The boom in real estate that has been on at West Duluth is the greatest experienced in this city since the big sales of two years ago. In the interim since that time a great deal of building has been done. and several large manufacturing establishments have been established. Recently a boom in real estate began, and in the last week there

have been 800 transfers of real estate, the money

consideration being \$600,000, and they aggregate

fully a million dollars. Wife Murder and Suicide. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—At Toddtown, about eight miles north of this city. John Ferguson shot and killed his wife Mary, this morning, and then shot himself, both dying almost immediately. Within the past five or six weeks Ferguson has shown signs of mental unsound ness, the result, said a doctor to-day, who has

Steamship News. NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Arrived: Etruria, from Liverpool: Pennland, from Antwerp; State of Indians, from Glasgow; La Bourgogne, from London, Dec. 16 .- The steamer Rugia, from

New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-

been attending him, of too close application to

his work.

Russell Harrison's Sunday. NEW YORK, Dec. 16.-Russell Harrison companied Mrs. Col. Saunders to church this morning, and through the rest of the day had

ers. Among those with whom he conferred were State Senator Stone and Congressman Henry G. Burleigh. Fatally Beaten in a Salcon.

difficulty in evading some of his numerous cail-

#### SHERMAN AND THE CABINET

Anxiety of Buckeye Politicians to Learn the Intentions of the Senator.

They Endeavor to Secure a Definite Statement as to Whether He Will or Will Not Accept a Position in the Harrison Cabinet.

Outline of the Business Likely to Be Considered in Congress This Week.

Unpleasant Developments May Follow a Veto of a Bill for the Relief of the DesMoines River Settlers-Washington Notes.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Ohio Politicians Try to Obtain Information as to His Intentions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Senator Sherman's residence in this city has been the Mecca of a great many Ohio pilgrims during the past twenty-four hours. Every one in Obio-and, for that matter, in every State in the Union-is anxious to learn Mr. Sherman's intentions in reference to the new administration. The Ohio men are particularly interested in this matter, because they desire to know how to govern their own actions. Among those now here is ex-Governor Foster, who spent several hours in the company of the Senator yesterday, and tried to get from him a direct statement as to his course in the event that President Barrison should invite him into the Cabinet. The Senator satis fied the ex-Governor that he has no desire to accept an honor of this character; but he left upon the mind of his caller an impression that he might consider it a matter of political duty to do so, if asked to join the new President's family of advisers. Other Ohio Republicans who called on the Senator, to-day, were Judge J. W. Tyler, of Cleveland; Hon. E. G. Johnson, of Elyria, and ex-Attorney-general D. A. Hollingsworth, of Cadiz. The last to call, to-night, was Attorney-general Watson. All these gentlemen are deeply interested in the political situation in the Buckeye State, and it is safe to state they all urged the Senator to accept a place in the Cabinet, if it is tendered him. It is learned that the visitors will remain here until they can secure a definite promise from Mr. Sherman, and that they will then proceed to Indianapolis and assure President Harrison that he may tender a portfolio to Mr. Sherman with the knowledge that it would be accepted. This plan, if successful, will solve the political problem in Ohio in all probabilty, and those who know something of the situation of affairs in that State say that if Mr. Sherman leaves the Senate he will probably be succeeded by Governor Foraker, who will in turn be succeeded by Mr. Butterworth, Mr. McKinley to be

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

of that gentleman.

Outline of Business Likely to Be Considered During the Week.

boomed for Speaker of the House, and ex-Gov.

Foster brought forth as the candidate for Sen-

ator Payne's place on the expiration of the term

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- This is the last week of Congress prior to the holiday recess, which will probably begin with the adjournment next Friday, in accordance with the terms of the resolution now awaiting report from the House committee on ways and means. In the Senate, the tariff bill still holds the right of way over all other measures, and will be considered from day to day, immediately after the routine morning hour business. During the first week of this session thirty-eight pages of the bill were disposed of in two days, but the policy now pursued by the minority, of offering and discussing amendments to almost every paragraph, restricted progress in the four legislative days of last week to four pages. It is therefore apparent that the remainder of the bill cannot—as was hoped and expected by some members of the majority-be disposed of before the holiday recess. The morning hours will probably be enlivened by further efforts on on the side of his face, and the mask covered | the part of Senator Riddleberger to secure consideration of his resolution to discuss the Brit-

> In the House of Representatives, to-morrow, motions in behalf of committees to pass measures under suspension of the rules will be in order; but the pending motion, made by Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, in his individual capacity. for the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill will have the right of way, the floor having been yielded to Mr. Dunn by Mr. Warner, of Missouri, who has a motion pending for the passage of the It is doubtful whether Blanchard, of the river and harbor committee, will make any effort to call up the bill of which he is the champion on suspension day; but a strenuous attempt will be made to secure its consideration and, if possible, its passage during the course of the week. A vigorous opposition to this measure will be made by some members, who, while favoring works of internal improvement, believe that the committee has not had sufficient time to formulate a proper bill, and that the present method of making appropriations for such purposes is wrong. A substitute for the measure will probably be offered, appropriating a bulk sum larger than the total carried by the bill, to be expended by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon improvements of a national character, If not crowded out by the river and harbor bill, the legislative appropriation bill will probably be passed before the end of the week, as it contains no provisions likely to give rise to protracted debate; and there is a disposition manifested by some of the members of the committee on elections to call up one or more of the unsettled election cases this week if opportunity offers. The legislative week will close on Friday with a further discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill, if that measure is not disposed of under a suspension of the rules to-morrow.

A CAMPAIGN DISCOVERY

Which Will Result in a Decrease of Social Attention to as Usuamed Statesman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .-- Last session a hand. some and dashing man in Congress-I will not say whether he was a member or a delegatecut quite a shine in Washington as a bachelor, by the manner in which he carried his heart on his sleeve, and through his gallant atttenions to the fair sex generally. Everybody supposed he was a bachelor, and designing mammas with marriageble daughters, anxious to settle this interesting young man, tried assiduously to entrap the gay and dashing fellow in the matrimonial net. They were unsuccessful, but not despondent, and several of them had prepared to carry on the siege again this winter, but it is likely that the eyes which were once turned upon him in lavish kindness will glare at him stonly, if they look at him at all, whenever he makes himself seen at the table in the fashionable hotel in which he resides, or at some of the receptions which he will be sure to ornament by his pres-

The reason of all this is that a Washington man who knew him happened to be in his bailiwick during the late campaign. One day he listened to his speech. It was a brilliant effort; it brought tears to the eyes of his audience. He told of the labors which he had performed for them; he spoke of the midnight oil he had burned answering the stacks of letters which ponred in daily. "All this, my friends and fellow-citizens," he said, "I have done for you. My work has been so laborious that I had no time to attend to my wife and family, and knowing that they would not be able to enjoy the delights of Washington society. I left them at home with you, while I sat at my deek in the Nation's Capitol attending to your wants."

The Washington listener whistled sofily to himself when he heard the allusion to the wife